



JURNAL MANAJEMEN

Open access available at <http://ejournal.lmiimedan.net>



ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF THE APPLICATION OF SFAS 45 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ST PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH PARISH FIELD EAST

Montaris Silaen

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) LMII, Medan

Info Artikel

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima Maret 2018

Disetujui Mei 2018

Dipublikasikan Juni 2018

Keywords:

Financial Statement;

SFAS 25, accounting; IAI

Abstract

Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has anticipated the development of type Nonprofit business in Indonesia through the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 45 2011 regarding the revision of the Reporting and Accountability of Non-Profit Entities. This study was conducted at the Parish of St. Peter Catholic Church East Medan, which is one type of non-profit organizations. The study aims to determine whether the Catholic Church of St. Peter Parish East Medan already applying IAS 45 on the presentation of its financial statements and to determine whether the Catholic Church of St. Peter Parish East Medan quality financial information is qualified in giving an explanation for the users of financial statements.

The analytical method used was descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method is the method of discussion of issues that are outlining, describe, compare and explain the data. The results of this study the financial manager of the Catholic Church of St. Peter Parish East Medan has applied SFAS 45 in the presentation of its financial statements, has been presenting the financial statements consist of statements Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss statement, cash flow statement In and Out as well as realization of the budget in accordance with the guidelines compiled and identified by the board at the annual plenary meeting. Parish of St. Peter Catholic Church East Medan own activity report quality financial reporting information that qualified in providing an explanation for the users of its financial statements as understandable, relevant, reliability, and can be compared based on SFAS 45 numbers.

PENDAHULUAN

The rapid issue of changing times coupled with the development of science and technology affect the quality improvement and accountability at the Enterprise Business and Nonprofit Business Unit, would require the attention of the public as well as

members of the business types. This is demonstrated by the reaction of the public are starting to realize the importance of reporting and financial accountability in various sectors of the business unit, which includes the church and other nonprofit organizations.

The financial statements of different Nonprofit Business Unit with the financial statements of the Agency business, one of the main differences lie in the system and form of financial statements. But as long as there are not many people who know how the system of management of financial statements Nonprofit Business Units such as the Church or other nonprofit business units. Often, there is the assumption that the name of financial statements in each business unit, both profit and non-profit organizations are essentially the same.

The financial statements non-profit organization that contains funds or donations from various parties should be accountable to the management of internal and external parties. Nonprofit business unit in Indonesia today still tend to emphasize the priority of the quality of the program and paid little attention to the importance of financial management systems. In fact, a good financial management system is believed to be one of the main indicators of accountability and transparency of a business or organization (Penabulu, cited in Job, 2012).

Parish of St. Peter Catholic Church East Medan is a Non-Profit business unit engaged in the Catholic religion. The parish is made up of four church or region/ stasidan number of parishioners 1802 Head of the family. The Church is classified as a non-prifit business unit, as a source of funds obtained to perform various operational activity from the donations of church members and donors of other non-binding nature means do not expect a service fee directly from the church. Parish Church of St. Peter was established on February 1, 1995. It was located at Pelita V Street No.1 East

Medan, Municipality of Medan, North Sumatra and worship every Sunday and on the days of the religion. This church has the organizational structure and division of tasks and responsibilities of each. The financial statements of St. Peter's Parish Church is composed of reports Balance Sheet, the realization of revenue and expenditure, Cash Flow In and Out, and the realization of the budget and the period of the financial statements disajian accountable every month of the year.

Research purposes

The goal of this research :

1. to identify and analyze whether the Parish Church St. Peter East field in the management and presentation of financial statements has applied SFAS No.45, 2011.
2. to know whether the financial statements of the Parish Church of St. Peter Medan East have quality information and accountable as well as qualified in providing an explanation for the users of financial statements.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Financial Statements

Financial Report is the result of the accounting process that can be used as a tool for communication between organizational activities with parties concerned with the activity in question (Nanu, 2011: 119). Kiose (2011: 5) revealed that the financial statements are the primary means for a company to communicate financial information to third parties, the report provides information about the history of the company in its value in money.

Objectives of Financial Reporting

Financial Report aims to provide information relating to the financial position, performance and changes in financial position of an enterprise that is useful to a large number of users in making economic decisions (Pontoh, 2013: 23).

Definition of Non-Profit Entities

In general, non-profit organizations aim not to include the creation of private profit to owners or managers, nonprofit organizations often try to achieve financial gain, but all the gains proficiency level should be used to achieve social objectives or education of the organization and not for personal gain(Nickels, et al, 2009: 8).

Standards and Elements of Non-Profit Entities

Statement of Accounting Standard (IAS) 45 (revised 2011, replacing IAS 45 in 1997) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI DSAK) issued guidelines or standards as well as specific elements of financial reporting in the non-profit entity Indonesia.

The elements of the non-profit entity's financial statements includes the following components:

Statement of Financial Position

Should provide information about Assets, Liabilities, and net Asset information in the relationship between the elements in a given period. The overall objective of financial reporting is to provide useful information to investors and creditors in making investment decisions and credit (Hery, 2013: 26). SFAC 1 describes the purpose of financial reporting for-profit organizations (profit organization) are:

1. provide useful information to investors, creditors, and other users in creating rationally about investment, and credit.
2. provide information to assist investors or potential investors and creditors and other users in determining the amount, timing, and the prospect of cash receipts from dividends or interest and the proceeds from the sales, accounts, or stocks, and loans maturing
3. provide information on the resources (assets) of the company, the assets and the effects of transactions, events, and other circumstances of the assets and liabilities
4. provide information on the company's financial performance during a period
5. provide information on how companies earn and spend cash on the loan and the repayment, of transactions affecting the capital, including dividend and other payments to the owner, and about the factors that affect the liquidity and solvency of the company
6. provide information on how the company's management to account for the management of the company to the owner for the use of resources (assets) that have been entrusted to him
7. provide useful information for managers and directors in the decision-making process for the benefit of the owner of the company (Hery, 2013: 27).

Elements of Financial Statements

SFAC No. 6 defines the ten elements of the financial statements. These elements include Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Investment by owners, distributions to

owners, Comprehensive Income, Revenues, Expenses, Gains and Losses (Hery, 2013: 35).

Recognition, Measurement and Reporting

Recognition is the process of recording the items in journal entries, where each item is recognized must meet one of the definitions of financial statement items (Hery, 2013: 37). Hery (2013: 38) states that the measurement criteria, there are currently five attributes of measurement used in accounting practices that historical cost (historical cost), the cost of replacement (current replacement cost), the market value (current market value), the net value can be realized (net realizable value), and the present value or discounted value (present / discounted value).

The conceptual framework also indicates that the whole set of financial statements is required to meet the objectives of financial reporting. Complete set of financial statements of the whole should report the financial position at the end of the period, net income for the period, cash flows during the period and comprehensive income for the period (Hery, 2013: 39).

Postulate of Accounting

Hery (2013: 40) states that the accounting postulates are the basic assumptions underlying the process of preparing the financial statements as a whole. Hery (2013: 40) also states the basic assumption is the monetary unit assumption (assuming monetary unit), economic / business entity assumption (assuming the economic entity / business), accounting / time period assumption (assuming the accounting

period), the going concern assumption (assuming business continuity).

Basic Principles of Accounting

Santoso (2007: 29) states that there are four basic principles of accounting is used to record transactions, namely the principle of historical prices, the principle of recognition of revenue, the matching principle, and the principle of full disclosure.

Obstacles

FASB has also identified two obstacles as part of the conceptual framework of the relationship between the costs incurred with the resulting benefits, and materiality (Hery, 2013: 32).

The concept of Nonprofits

Nickels, et al. (2009: 8) states that a non-profit organization is an organization whose objectives do not include the creation of private profit to owners or managers, nonprofit organizations often try to achieve financial gain, but the profits are used to achieve the purpose of social or educational organization rather than for personal gain.

Accounting Concepts Church

Poerwadarinta (Quoted in bricklayers, 2012) states the church is:

1. building (house) where to pray and perform religious ceremonies (Christian)
2. agency (organization) Christians the same beliefs, teachings, and of procedures; eg style Catholic, Protestant style. As a nonprofit organization in general, the church used the accounting of funds or fund accounting in the management of funds of the church noted for special purposes (Cintokowati, 2010). The process

of financial management in the church include the receipt, storage, dispensing, recording, and accountability. Accounting records of the fund prioritizes income received and expenditure made by the church (Cintokowati, 2010).

The concept of SFAS No. 45 of the Financial Reporting Entities Nonprofit

Types of Non-Profit Entities:

1. Statement of Financial Position

Statement of financial position include overall profit entity and presents the total assets, liabilities, and net assets (IAI, 2011: 45.6).

2. Activity Report

The report covers the activity of non-profit entity as a whole and presents a number of changes in net assets during the period. Changes in net assets in the statement of activities is reflected in the net assets or equity in the financial position (IAI, 2011: 45.8).

3. Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement should report cash flows during a certain period and classified by Operating activities, Investment and Financing (IAI, 2009: 2.5).

Information Quality Financial Statements

The financial statements should basically have the quality or characteristics of qualitative information in order to provide high quality information and trusted by the users such as:

1. Can be Understood

Important quality information that is collected in the financial statements is its simplicity to

immediately understandable by the user (IAI, cited in Harahap, 2012: 130).

2. Relevant

To be useful, information must be relevant to meet the needs of users in the decision making process. (IAI, cited in Harahap, 2012: 130).

3. Reliability

To be useful, information must also be reliable. Information has the quality to be reliable when free from the notion of misleading, material errors, and reliable wearer as a presentation of genuine or honest (faithful representation) of which is supposed to be served or are reasonably expected to be presented (IAI, cited in Harahap, 2012: 131).

4. Can be Compared

An important implication of the qualitative characteristic of comparability is that users need to get information about the accounting policies used in the preparation of financial statements and policy changes and the impact of such changes (IAI, cited in Harahap, 2012: 134).

RESEARCH METHODS

Place and time of research

Place of research conducted at the Parish Church of St. Peter East Medan, Pelita V Street No.01 East Medan. When the study was conducted over three months, from October 2016 until November, 2016.

Method of collecting data

Data types

Data used in this study is qualitative data and quantitative data. Researchers took qualitative data such as data in the form of words, sentences, schematic, and image, which is a collection of data non

numbers descriptive "(Sugiyono, cited in Kabuhung, 2013: 5), which is a brief history, organizational structure Parish Church St .Petrus East Medan, as well as quantitative data such as financial statements.

Data source

Primary data in this study is data obtained directly from the Church by conducting direct interviews with the leaders of the church board of the Chairman Executive Board (DPP) Parish Church of St. Peter the daily East Medan. Secondary data is data obtained from the materials available in books and documents originating from the Church such as financial reports, church history, organizational structure, the Standard Operational (SOP) as well as other sources.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used in this study are:

1. Interview
2. Documentation

Analysis method

Data analysis used a descriptive qualitative analysis method that are outlines, describe, compare and explain the data using Basic Cash and using "Centralized System Method".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Church Financial Reporting System

Based on the data and information obtained by researchers after conducting interviews with sources, Parish Church of St. Peter Terrain Management Eastern method of recording revenue and expenditure means all financial management or property received or acquired as form offerings, Dana

Mandiri, donations are not binding and revenues are more laid together and collected in advance in the Bank Account of the Church before the funds are in use in accordance with the function of SOP and method of depreciation using the Straight line method, the provisions of the period of preparation of financial statements are conducted per month. This is done to create the transparency and accountability of financial management of Medan Timur St. Peter Parish Church.

Financial Statement Presentation The Parish Church of St. Peter Medan Timur in relation with Information Quality Financial Statements Based on the information and data obtained, that the Parish Church of St. Peter Medan Timur, in preparing the financial statements have been adopted SFAS No. 45 on financial reporting profit entities in the presentation of its financial statements so that the church was St. Peter's Parish East Medan own quality of financial reporting information that is sufficiently qualified to provide an explanation for the users of financial information.

The report provides information realization of the budget cash balance at the end of each period of service that each month and per year. For fixed assets and equipment owned by the Parish Church of St. Peter Medan East have been presented in the inventory list according to the time of acquisition, the inventory list is always adjusted to the time of acquisition over the useful lives of the assets acquired so easy to find and Value Added fixed assets owned book any period desired.

Application of Financial Statements based Recognition of Financial

Accounting Standards (SFAS) 45 At the Parish Church of St. Peter Medan Timur, as follows:

ASSETS

Current Assets Cash estimates presented in the statement of financial position Balance period per December 31, 2014 and 2015 is cash and the money has not been paid to the Bank, which at any moment ready to be used for activities that are routine or incidental. Bank account funds deposited in the bank, deposits.a fund short-term deposits at financial institutions. Parish Church of St. Peter does not have receivables and inventory forecasts.

Fixed assets are approximate postal Vehicle Inventory, consisting of bikes and Cars as supporting the implementation of the Imams Services, Furniture Inventory consists of completeness Parish household appliances, while the Office Inventory consists of the computer, Wardrobe, desk / office chair. Accumulated Depreciation Total accumulated Impairment of Assets books as a result of economic life on the wane since utilized, while Land / Building Church does not appear in the balance of these assets recorded in the statement of the Archdiocese of Medan.

LIABILITY

Short-term liabilities are approximate postal Courier temporary fund from various organizational units at the Parish Church of St. Peter. Long-term Liabilities Bank Loans estimates that post or the obligation to pay the Purchase Inventory Vehicle. Funds are not tied to contributions received from various parties and non-binding nature, the Post Fund forecast the rest of the

parish general / overall balance of funds from various sources. Total general fund parish in the statement of financial position Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 is the final balance of the results of the calculation of the overall net use Resources for expenses according to the program budget in one period of activity, the calculations presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Income

In the report the activity, comprising revenue from services and other income. For services, the value of which is presented is the revenue earned when the church provides services to members of the congregation in this case are the offerings collected in every worship service. For the values presented in other income is the total of the offerings that are not binding or earnings beyond services and revenues that are binding.

Discussion

Financial Reports Quality Activities.

Financial Statements of St. Peter's Parish Church East Medan presentation in accordance with SFAS 45 of Nir profit organization.

1. Recording Method Principle Reporting

Principles of preparation of financial statements form the Parish Church of St. Peter has been consistent from one period to the next, means that such statements of financial position adheres Stapfel shape, form Activity report uses Multiple step form, Method Statements of Cash Flows using the indirect method, method of calculating the depreciation of assets fixed the method of straight lines and recording system using the method Cash basic income.

2. Revenue and Net Assets

Revenues at the group into two groups, first group, a source of income from business activities and services second group, revenues derived from business activities Non ministry. Activity reports are recorded based on actual transactions and information obtained from the budget realization report Expenditure and Revenue. Described in the provisions of Rules of the Church that all sections, communities and business units under the auspices of St. Peter's Parish Church is a parish assets. Likewise, financial reporting have been consolidated, all statements already reflect the activity of Revenues and Expenses overall.

3. Expenses

Recognized as an expense is incurred to finance the fund operational activities of the Parish Church of St. Peter East Medan based SOP and work programs have been designed in the Budget revenues and expenditures approved by the Meeting of the Board. Expenses are grouped in two groups, the first group loads into two groups Services and Services Non load.

4. Increase in Net Assets are not bound

Net assets not tied to a balance / amount of all income groups decreased by the entire group of loads is realized. In essence, the general adoption of SFAS 45 on financial statements of Nonprofits in achieving transparency and accountability of the Parish Church of St. Peter Medan East.

Can be understood and had Reliability

The overall financial statement presentation purposes has been reached, all the information can be described as

fixed assets have been recorded according to the cost / value economic, Income / Expenses are classified by category and use account numbers, so it can be understood by users of financial statements.

Relevant and comparable

Do the assessment and evaluation of the achievement of performance with past or present, so that everyone who has an interest as well as financial statements users to perform better planning ahead and making decisions.

Conclusion

1. Parish Church of St. Peter Medan Timur has adopted SFAS No. 45 of the Financial Reporting Entities Non-Profit on financial statements are presented in terms of principle, system, shape, consistency of financial statements as well as the period of preparation books have followed the general provisions in force.
2. The Parish Church of St. Peter has adopted SFAS No. 45 in their financial statements that have had the quality of information that qualified in providing an explanation for the users of its financial statements so that it is understood, relevant, has the reliability, in comparison, can be tested and accountability.

Suggestion

1. Parish Church of St. Peter, instead of applying SFAS No. 45 in preparing the financial statements prepared so retains the quality, transparency and accountability.
2. Should the Parish Church of St. Peter conducting training / special education for the people of understanding SFAS No. 45, so that

in case the management perioderisasi no trouble finding people who have competence in the field of Finance.

3. The Parish Church of St. Peter needs to add public facilities as a means of training-training, library facilities, recreation, sports for people, especially for young children.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ayub, I. 2012. *Nonprofit Organizations*. Blogspot. Jakarta. <http://blogayub.blogspot.com/2012/10/organisasi-non-profit.html>. Accessed September 19, 2016.

Bricklayers. 2012. Local Church. Wordpress. Yogyakarta. <http://imankekristenan.wordpress.com/category/doktrin-gereja/>. Accessed: November 8, 2016.

Cintokowati, 2010. *ASP: Accounting Masjid vs Church*. Wordpress. Jakarta. <http://cintokowati.wordpress.com/2010/11/14/asp-akuntansi-masjid-vs-gereja/>. Diakses: November, 8. 2016

Harahap, SofyanSyahri. 2012. *Theory of Accounting* - Revised Edition 2011. Twelfth Moulds. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.

Hasibuan, David. 2010. The application of SFAS 45 At Yayasan Anak Bangsa Mandiri Nusantara In Relation to the Information Quality Financial Reporting. *Scientific Journal of Unit No. 1 Volume 12, April 2010*. STIE Unity. Bogor. Hal.25-30.

Hery. 2013. *Accounting Theory - An Introduction*. Issuing Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia. Jakarta.

Indonesian Institute of Accountants. 2011. *SFAS No. 45, Revision 2011*. The Indonesian Institute of Accountants. Jakarta.

Kabuhung, Merystika. 2013. Accounting Information Systems Revenue and Expenditure Cash For Planning and Financial Control on Religious Nonprofit Organizations. *EMBA journal ISSN 2303-1174 Vol. 1 No. 3 June, 2013*. Sam Ratulangi University. Manado. Hal.339-348. Accessed: November 3, 2016.

Korompis. Claudi 2014, Implementation of SFAS No.45 in Financial reporting Nonprofits On Culture Art Studio Logos Ma, Kantar. *Journal of Accounting Research Going Concern*. Hal.16-30.

Nickels, William G., McHugh, James M., McHugh, Susan M. 2009. *Introduction to Business - Understanding Business*. Book 1. Eighth Edition. Salemba Four. Jakarta.

Pontoh, Chenly Ribka S. 2013. Application of Nonprofit Financial Statements In accordance with SFAS 45 Bzl Church. *EMBA Journal ISSN 2303-1174 Vol 1 No 3 June 2013*. Sam Ratulangi University. Manado. P. 129-139. Accessed: November 3, 2016.

Santoso, Iman. 2007. *Intermediate Financial Accounting*. Book One. PT Refika Aditama. Bandung.